

[Dr. Katju]

determination to march to the Parliament House, to break the ban imposed under section 6 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, as extended to Delhi. The processionists numbered several hundreds by the time they were intercepted near Paharganj police station at about 7-45 P.M. They were very excited and threw a few brick-bats at the accompanying police van. Their conduct gave rise to apprehension of breach of the peace in case they were allowed to swell and march through crowded places, to Parliament House. The procession was therefore declared unlawful again and asked to disperse. Professor Ram Singh and eight others refused to obey, saying that they would ask the procession to disperse, provided they were arrested. Otherwise the procession would not disperse, and would march to the Parliament House. Shri Deshpande also said the same thing, but eventually withdrew himself. But the other nine persons, including Professor Ram Singh, M.L.A., persisted in the defiance and were arrested under Section 151 I.P.C.

Enquiries made show that at least 12 police men were injured and one is still an indoor-patient in the hospital with swelling and contusions. Eight people were sent to the Irwin Hospital by the police,—and these are non-officials—but six were discharged after first-aid treatment. One injured person has a head injury while the other has swelling round the chest. One more person is reported to have joined Dr. Joshi's hospital, with a broken knee-cap.

In this connection, I may add that evidently with a view to cause excitement, the Jan Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha papers and workers have been indulging in absolutely false propaganda that Muslim police has been summoned from Uttar Pradesh to suppress the Hindus. It is also reported that a large number of R.S.S.S. volunteers were present in the meeting, under various disguises, presumably for the purpose of making some mischief.

It is a matter of deep regret that grossly exaggerated and misleading accounts have been published in some local newspapers, more specially in some Urdu newspapers.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna):** May I say a word of personal explanation, because my name has been mentioned, and certain serious allegations have been made? According to the procedure, I am entitled to give an explanation.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** True. Personal explanations are allowed only with respect to statements made on the floor of the House. This is not a case where personal explanation can be allowed, merely because one of the persons referred to is an hon. Member of this House.

**Shri S. S. More (Sholapur):** May I make a submission to you, Sir, that the right of offering a personal explanation is not confined to statements made on the floor of the House only. Supposing about a certain conduct of mine, a statement is made in my presence here, I have every right to contradict it, if it is not a fact. That is the law-point, which I want to submit to you.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall consider the matter. I shall find out how far a personal explanation can be allowed, whenever here a reference is made to the conduct of an hon. Member outside, either in answer to a motion made here, or in answer to a question put here, and if I am satisfied, I shall give the hon. Member an opportunity to do so.

**Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil):** Sir, on a point of submission. Yesterday I made a speech here, and after the House adjourned, when I got a cyclostyled copy of my speech, I found that a very important statement of fact has been expunged by order of the Chair. I have always found that you have been keeping an unflinching vigil over the debate so that when every time a member went astray, you were ready to call upon that Member to withdraw such remarks. But yesterday, nothing of that kind happened. I find that in Rule 294 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, this is what is stated.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What I would say is this. I am prepared to hear the hon. Member. This is a matter which took place yesterday. If he could only have told me a little earlier, I would have come prepared knowing what exactly it is, instead of my spending away the time in the House, regarding this matter. I shall allow the hon. Member an opportunity to come and tell me what he has to say, after I retire to my chamber.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I was submitting this now, because I came here only just now and I got the copy only today.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not accusing the hon. Member. Even now it is

not too late. There is no question of his being disallowed to raise that matter, merely because he did not raise it earlier before me.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I shall see you in the chamber, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall be only too glad if you do that.

The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the General Budget.

#### GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

**Shri Gadgil (Poona Central):** During the last three days, the Budget proposals have been criticised by various persons from the points of view of Party affiliations and partly from temperamental peculiarities. But, one main point that I was able to find out from the general trend of criticism was that hardly any of the speakers has fully realised the object for which the Budget stands. They have followed more or less lines of criticism with which we have been familiar in the past.

Now, for the first time, the Budget has an objective not merely to find out money for expenditure for the next year, but, by a system of public expenditure and investment, by regulation and control of investment, in the private sector, as also by a system of taxation, a certain objective is sought to be achieved. That objective is one of the objectives for which the Five-Year Plan stands. I might say that this Budget is a performance with the Five-Year Plan playing the back music. It is evident that after this country has attained freedom, that freedom must be made meaningful and its benefits must be experienced in the life of the people at large. Hence the emphasis on the economic betterment and raising of the standard of life of the people in this country. That standard of life is not to be raised some years hence. Just as many of us wanted freedom in our life time, similarly many of us want plenty and prosperity in our life time. The democratic Government and the whole democracy in this country will be judged by what happens and to what extent the Five-Year Plan is successfully implemented. If we are not able to implement in a substantial way the Five-Year Plan, I feel we will be not justified in saying that the grave duty that was cast on this generation has been properly discharged. It is therefore necessary that all attempts and

all efforts should be made to see that the Plan that has been before the country and which has been adopted by the Government and the Parliament is successfully implemented. There are certain things with which many people may not agree. But, the broad fact remains that this is the first time to introduce an economy in which there will be regulation and some control and the whole economy will be integrated to some definite objectives.

The main objective of the Plan is to find employment all round and raise the standard of life. This is a very big task especially in a country like India which is proverbially poor. Although it is rich in certain resources, it has not got enough resources, particularly financial, to undertake a Plan on a much wider scale than the one adopted. So far as unemployment is concerned, we have to take into consideration the working population of 133 million people. The Plan contemplates to find employment for 50 lakhs in the course of five years. Let us see what it means to give employment to 5 million people. Between the years 1946 and 1951, it is stated by the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce that employment has increased in the factory sphere by 3 lakhs, or, in other words, by 15 per cent. During this period, investment has been Rs. 490 crores. If we are out for full employment and if only by that standard we can judge the success or otherwise of the Plan, then equitable distribution becomes a matter of great importance and we have to see how, what was earned in the course of these five years, has been distributed, at any rate, by way of wages for the working classes. We are told that the real wages have increased by 21 per cent, although the money wages have increased by 25 per cent. For my part, I do not consider this to be enough although it may compare well with certain other countries. But, an employer who depresses wages is a public danger. We are keen on giving employment all round for unemployment is the greatest danger to the stability of the State. To be unemployed is not a crime that the individual commits. But, definitely if there are hundreds and hundreds of people unemployed, it is a matter for serious consideration whether there is something wrong with our economic organisation and the system of taxation and other matters connected therewith. During the last war, it was difficult to get an ordinary domestic servant. When I was released from jail in August 1944, I found in Poona it was impossible to get even an